

SAYS ROOSEVELT WILL BE
NAMED AND ELECTEDGovernor Stubbs of Kansas
Thinks Colonel Will Yield to
Demand for Him.

MAKES OYSTER BAY VISIT

Judge Norton, of St. Louis, Also
Says Mr. Roosevelt Will
Not Refuse the Nomi-
nation.

Two more friends of Theodore Roosevelt came back from talking to him yesterday and declared that they knew he was not a candidate and that he would not be a candidate for the Presidential nomination, but they were equally sure that there was a growing demand for him and that he would be nominated and elected. Both stated that they wanted to make plain that they were not in any way authorized to speak for the colonel, but both were anxious and willing to talk.

The men, both of whom had luncheon with Mr. Roosevelt at Oyster Bay, are Governor W. R. Stubbs of Kansas and Judge Albert D. Norton, of the Court of Appeals in St. Louis. In making a formal statement Governor Stubbs at the Hotel Wolcott last night said he wrote out what he had to say so as to avoid the danger of having any misinterpretation placed on informal remarks. "But," he added, as he leaned on the mantelpiece in the room and gesticulated to make his point stronger, "I want to make it perfectly clear that I have not been authorized to make any statement for the colonel. He does not want to make any statement, nor do I think he will."

In his statement Governor Stubbs started out by saying he had no doubt that Mr. Roosevelt would be nominated at Chicago. He said that the former President had repeated to him yesterday that he was not and would not become a candidate for the nomination.

"But Colonel Roosevelt has never said to me," added Governor Stubbs, "nor to any other living human being, to my knowledge, that he would refuse the nomination if it came to him as the result of a genuine demand on the part of the American people. There is such a demand at this time."

Says Kansas is for Roosevelt.

Governor Stubbs went on to say that in Kansas the sentiment was "overwhelmingly in favor of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination and election."

John Callan O'Loughlin, newspaper correspondent, who returned from the wilds of Africa with Mr. Roosevelt two years ago, and is a personal friend, was also at Oyster Bay yesterday. It was purely a personal visit, he said.

Governor Stubbs's statement follows:

There is no doubt whatever that Colonel Theodore Roosevelt will be nominated by the Republican convention in Chicago, and elected the next President of the United States.

I say this knowing from his personal statements to me, repeated over and over the first last September, and from letters from him, and during a personal conversation to-day, that he is not a candidate and will not be a candidate for the nomination. I am fully convinced he means exactly what he says, and that he honestly and sincerely feels that he personally has nothing to gain by another term as President.

But Colonel Roosevelt never has said to me nor to any other living being to my knowledge that he would refuse the nomination if it came to him as the result of a genuine demand on the part of the American people.

There is such a demand at this time. All the information I have been able to gather from all parts of the country indicates that that demand will persist and grow and force the nomination of the colonel. His patriotic spirit, his courage and his sense of the duties and obligations of a citizen will forbid him to set his back against a task which the people demand he perform.

In a speech at Indianapolis Senator Brown, of Nebraska, in referring to Colonel Roosevelt's statement that he is not a candidate and does not want it, he told the truth to-day. Every man who doubts him impeaches his integrity.

I certainly do not regard myself as impeaching Colonel Roosevelt's integrity in declaring what I firmly believe, that the sentiment of the United States is in favor of his nomination. There is a vast difference between a man stating that he is not a candidate and a statement that he would refuse to accept that office when the public welfare demanded that he should serve his country. Colonel Roosevelt was seven years President of the United States. During that time he showed the importance to the people were inaugurated. Business boomed, labor was well employed and there was general prosperity throughout the country. The people realize what he has done for them, know that he is for their interests as a whole and believe in him.

In my own state the sentiment is overwhelmingly in favor of Colonel Roosevelt's nomination and election. For instance, a poll of the elective officers of the state disclosed thirteen out of seventeen for Roosevelt, with the remaining four for Taft. When the State Board of Agriculture met in Topeka recently a vote of the members of the board showed the proportion of seven to one for Colonel Roosevelt. A poll was taken of the faculties and students of Baker University and Washington College, institutions in their personnel fairly representative of the entire state, and it showed a large majority favorable to Colonel Roosevelt.

Similar other polls in different parts of the State confirm the sentiment as expressed above. In Kansas City, Mo., some of the large office buildings were polled, the results being almost the same. Indeed, in every test of public sentiment throughout the Middle West, among farmers, business men, railroad men, working men of all trades, professional men and others, Colonel Roosevelt was the preference.

Thus, in the case of Colonel Roosevelt, it is not necessary to create sentiment. The sentiment exists, is alive. He is regarded generally as eminently the man to do a given service for the people. They want him and will have him.

Judge Norton Enthusiastic.

Soon after Governor Stubbs's statement was issued word was conveyed to the newspaper men that Judge Norton, of the Hoffman House, would have something to say about Mr. Roosevelt. The judge prefaced his remarks by declaring that he was not authorized to speak for Colonel

Roosevelt, but his own personal views were as follows:

So far as I myself am concerned I have been and am for the nomination of Colonel Roosevelt by the National Republican Convention. His qualifications commend themselves indubitably to the great mass of the people. My own state, Missouri, is alive with Roosevelt sentiment. The people generally believe he is the particular man for the particular place, the man qualified by experience, by judgment, by executive ability, to deal with the tremendous problems which to-day confront the nation. Republicans realize that Colonel Roosevelt is the man who can carry the party banner to success next November, and especially is true of Missouri.

"I know and they know he is not a candidate and will not be a candidate for the nomination, but I know and they know he is a patriot imbued with an unselfish desire and purpose to help his countrymen to that solution of pressing economic questions which will be in the interest of the people as a whole. In view of this knowledge, I am confident he cannot and will not refuse the nomination."

Friends of Mr. Roosevelt who have seen him recently are of the impression that he would tell them he would not accept a nomination if it should be offered to him. It is claimed that they got encouragement to work for his nomination because he refused to declare outright that he would refuse a nomination. The sentiment that his silence means to them that he would take the nomination were it offered.

Governor Stubbs will be in the city for several days. He will be one of the speakers at the annual dinner of the Kansas Club of New York at the Waldorf to-morrow night.

Takes Issue with Glascock.

Ex-Senator N. B. Scott, of West Virginia, who was in the city last night to attend the dinner of the West Virginia Society, took issue with Governor Glascock of that state, who is a strong Roosevelt man. He declared before the dinner that while the West Virginia delegates would go to Chicago uninstructed, they would vote for the renomination of President Taft.

"I will not deny that Mr. Roosevelt has a large personal following in my state," said the former Senator. "However, the business interests and the conservative element generally are for Taft, and their influence will prevail at the national convention. The papers in my state are already criticizing Governor Glascock for his advocacy of Mr. Roosevelt."

Richard Quay, son of former Senator Quay, of Pennsylvania, who came out for Roosevelt recently, was in the city last night, printed with Roosevelt enthusiasm. He said he was here for some political conferences, but would not discuss them further than that. It is believed that a number of the Roosevelt men in the city will meet together to-day to talk over the situation.

TAFT SOUTHERNERS' GUEST

President Speaks at West Virginia Society Dinner.

President Taft, after leaving the dinner of the Ohio Society, paid a visit to the dinner of the West Virginia Society of New York. The President, accompanied by Major Butt and Charles D. Hilles, arrived a little after 10 o'clock and went at once to the speakers' table, where he exchanged a warm greeting with Governor Glascock of West Virginia.

William D. H. Washington, the president of the society, introduced Mr. Taft in a long speech, in which he contrasted the powers of the President of the United States with those of the rulers of every civilized country and a few barbarous ones. He then presented the President as "the first gentleman of our land."

President Taft said:

I don't know what you thought of me after that description. I thought, gentlemen, that you ought to increase my salary. Mr. Washington was very good, but he has described a man who never existed on the face of the earth. What a man might do if he had a full swing I'm not prepared to say, for I never had that chance.

The President then spoke of the growth of West Virginia.

I know many of your prominent men, for my memory goes pretty far back. I know that you ought to have a few chairs away. Children are nothing but children in my memory.

Mr. Taft explained that his intimate knowledge of the ancient history of West Virginia was due to his friendship with ex-Senator James A. McCombs, who sat a few chairs away. The President ended his little talk by saying:

I want to say how complimented I am to be here, and how pleasant it is for you to let the ladies of West Virginia come here. Whether that means that you are going to give them the suffrage or not, I don't know, but it shows that you appreciate them enough not to banish them to the upper galleries.

About two hundred persons attended the dinner and more than half of them were women. Among those seated at the head table were Governor William E. Glascock, ex-Senator James A. McCombs, Senator William E. Chilton, ex-Senator Nathan B. Scott, John T. McGraw, Elliott Northcott, United States Minister to Belgium, Brigadier General of the Supreme Court of the United States, Charles D. Hilles, Adjutant General of West Virginia, Robert Proctor Vaughn, president of the Tennessee State University, Thomas Waters, vice-commander of the Confederate Veterans, Dr. Nevett Steele, president of the Maryland Society, Robert C. Gilchrist, president of the Southern Society, and William Alexander.

ASK PRESIDENT'S HELP

Mr. Taft, at Aero Club, Hears How He Can Aid Aviation.

President Taft made his third and last speech of the evening at the dinner of the Aero Club of America at Sherry's. Robert J. Collier, president of the club, in introducing President Taft called his attention to the \$450,000 appropriated to further the science of aviation in France, and then reminded the President that Congress had appropriated only \$25,000 for the same purpose.

When Mr. Taft arose to speak he paid his respects to the aviators of the day. He attended the dinner, and said that this country and France should be in a rivalry. He was aware of the seriousness of Congress and that the club was welcome to whatever influence his presence would have.

Ambassador Jusserand in his speech recalled the history of aviation and paid a tribute to the aviators of the day. He presented were Brigadier General James Allen, U. S. A.; Rear Admiral Robert E. Peary, U. S. N.; William T. Chambers, U. S. N.; Captain John J. Jerome, Professor W. O. Moore, William Wright, J. C. Montgomery, James W. Osborne, Captain Charles de Forest Chandler, U. S. A.; Timothy L. Woodruff, Henry A. Wise, Commissioner Rhineland, and Major A. L. Butt, U. S. A.

A monoplane was suspended in the center of the hall, many feet above the heads of the audience.

TAFT ATTACKS INOSTRUMS

Continued from first page.

representative government, in which the issues presented to the voters were simplified and reduced into those that were clear and direct. The President added:

But whatever the result of the experiment, there is nothing in the record made which violates the principles of justice and righteousness. But when this set of reformers offer their remedies for defects in the administration of justice they do violate utterly the fundamental principles of righteousness and justice. They propose that a judge who has been elected for a fixed term of office may be removed on the initiative of a small percentage and the vote of a majority within a month of two after the initiative has been undertaken. The petition filed, the reasons given and the action of the voters invoked. If the law is to be in such cases, the law in an individual case ought not to be dependent upon the popular opinion as to the law ought to be in such cases. The law in an individual case ought not to be dependent upon the popular opinion as to the law ought to be in such cases.

There are principles of righteousness that are not dependent for their existence upon the vote of a popular majority. To take away from the courts that element of independence, that power to determine right and justice, without regard to the vote of a majority of the people, is utterly to destroy the administration of justice, and make it dependent upon despotic rule as if we had one-man power in this government, rather than popular control.

But it is said that the judicial recall does not prevent a judge from deciding a case right; that judges will still decide cases right, and subject themselves to recall if their decision involves that result. I hope they will. I hope there will be some men with manhood enough to be indifferent to the action of the public in that regard. But no one knows human nature who does not know that the responsibility promoted by such an arrangement on the part of weak judges will be to follow the popular demand rather than the demand of justice. It is a plain case of a decision by a majority of the people not bound by any law, not bound by any principle of justice, but influenced by newspapers, by platform orators, and with no machinery other than those for determining the facts or the principles of law applicable to them.

"Why Should Judges Be Bad?"

It is inconceivable that such a wildly unjust method of maintaining courts should prevail with a considerable part of the American people. But it is said that the judges are so bad in some parts of the country that nothing but judicial recall could satisfy the situation. Why should the judges be bad? They are chosen by the people or appointed by the Governor, and the Governor is himself chosen by the people. If the people have ultimately power enough, and they do have, to elect, to remove, to elect new judges, what is the necessity for taking away from these new judges already elected? What guards which will enable them to administer justice between men and men and between the community and the individual?

They are having a constitutional convention in Ohio and I am told that one of the propositions is to propose the judicial recall. Orators and statesmen are going up and down the country denouncing courts, pointing out their corrupt nature. The time is coming in my judgment when the conservative people of Ohio and the individuals in favor of the eternal principles of justice and their administration so as to make them prevail should rise to meet these misguided supporters of an utterly indefensible theory and end the agitation against the courts.

President Taft sat between William S. Hawk, president of the Ohio Society, and Whitelaw Reid, the American Ambassador to the Court of St. James's. Others at the President's table were Dr. Henry van Dyke, Postmaster General Hitchcock, Warren G. Harding, former Lieutenant Governor of Ohio; John Kendrick Bangs, Andrew Carnegie, Oscar S. Straus, Francis B. Loomis, Charles D. Hilles, Rhineland, Waldo, Major Archibald Butt, Frank A. Munsey, Henry W. Taft, John A. Sheehy, the Right Rev. William A. Leonard, Bishop of Ohio; Walter L. McCorkle, Warren W. Foster, General Henry L. Burnett, George Gordon Battle, John H. Burroughs, James P. Allen, Richard R. Rogers, C. H. Graves, Barron G. Collier, Frederick E. Farnsworth, Roland R. Conklin, W. C. Brown and Louis Livingston Seaman.

The menu was:

Huitres de Cape Cod.
Graves Supérieur.
Potage Westmoreland.
Hors d'oeuvres.
Médaille de la République.
Salade de comestibles.
Filet de veau, Florentine.
Fillet de mouton, sauce Chateaufort.
Pommes de terre, Purée.
Haricots verts à la Française.
Canard Rôti, rôti.
Hominy frill.
Pommes aux marrons, sauce vanille.
Gâteau amaretti.
Champagne.
White Rock.

PRAISES JEWISH CHARITIES

Taft Attends Ball of Daughters of Jacob.

When President Taft entered the 71st Regiment Armory on Park avenue at 11:35 o'clock last night he was greeted vociferously by more than five thousand Daughters of Jacob and their guests at the annual ball for the benefit of the Home for Aged Hebrews. The President and his aid, Major Butt, were escorted to the reception room by Colonel Bates of the 71st Regiment, and thence through a lane of waving flags and handkerchiefs to a platform on the 31st street side, where Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Taft were awaiting his arrival.

Judge Otto Rosensky, chairman of the reception committee, introduced the President. In the course of his speech he begged Mr. Taft's indulgence to say that his administration had secured an increasing measure of justice, liberty and equality to all citizens regardless of creed or condition. The Daughters of Jacob raised \$5,000 for the ball for the fund to found another home for the aged Hebrews somewhere in the Bronx.

"Among the many excellent qualities of the Jew," said the President, "none commends itself more to admiration than his perfect system of charity. I mean the charity which he maintains to look after the poor and needy and the infirm. When you asked me to come to help you celebrate the ball of the Daughters of Jacob in the interest of the poor and the infirm I seized the opportunity to do some good myself, and if I have brought any money for this purpose by being here I shall feel that I have earned more for a good cause than I have ever earned before."

The President went on to praise the patriotism of the Jew. He said that while he had no criticism for the patriotism of the native born, still he felt that gratitude and appreciation of American institutions were more acute among those who came here later in life. His remarks were frequently interrupted by cheers.

The President shook hands with the reception committee on leaving the place and was escorted to an automobile in waiting. A corps of secret service men guarded his coming and going, and he went to the home of his brother to spend the night.

Among those who greeted the President were Samuel S. Koenig, president of the Republican National Committee, and Edward Lauterbach and Rabbi H. Rabinowitz. A feature of the entertainment was a solo by Giacomo Ginsburg, a Russian baritone.

MR. TAFT'S WORK INDORSED

Kansas City, Mo., Jan. 27.—The national administration of President Taft and his work of Governor Hadley of Missouri were

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Desirable Books, Prints and Paintings are in this Collection also. Among the Painters represented are Boucher, Vanloo, Benjamin West, Sir Thomas Lawrence, and there is a wonderful Painting by Ribera.

TO BE SOLD

On Monday afternoon, February 5th, and on the afternoons and evenings of the two following days, at 2:30 and 8:15 o'clock.

Miss Grigsby's Library

The Library of Miss Emilie Grigsby will be sold on Monday Afternoon, January 29th, and on the Afternoons and Evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday, January 30th and 31st, at 2:30 and 8:15. Fine Sets of First Editions of English Authors, Association Books, Complete Sets of Book Club Publications, Autographs and Manuscripts and a Fine Collection of Carbon Prints.

OTHER SALES

One of the greatest sales of the year will be that of the Paintings and Objects of Art from the Fischer Galleries in Washington. They will be exhibited on February 12th and sold during the week beginning February 19th.

A Collection of Modern Paintings and Water Colors owned by Mr. Julius Tschme will be exhibited and sold later in the month.

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The Sale will be conducted by Mr. James P. Silo.

strongly indorsed by the Missouri Editorial Association at its final meeting here to-day.

The resolution of indorsement stated President Taft and that "Missouri under Governor Hadley had been an honor to the Republican party."

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